

# ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 3, no. 21 - March 17, 1972

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The enemies of light which I shall briefly propose to you are all familiar, on campus and in the world at large, but seldom recognized as enemies, and therefore seldom discussed or (so far as I can see) resisted. This is because each of them is the shadow of something bright, the weakness of a strength misapplied. They are also intimately connected, as weaknesses often are: like expressions on one face, the types and symbols of infirmity. I will sketch a few of the connections, and leave you to make the rest. Let me start with Dignity — not as Enemy No. 1, but as the least tendentious on my list.

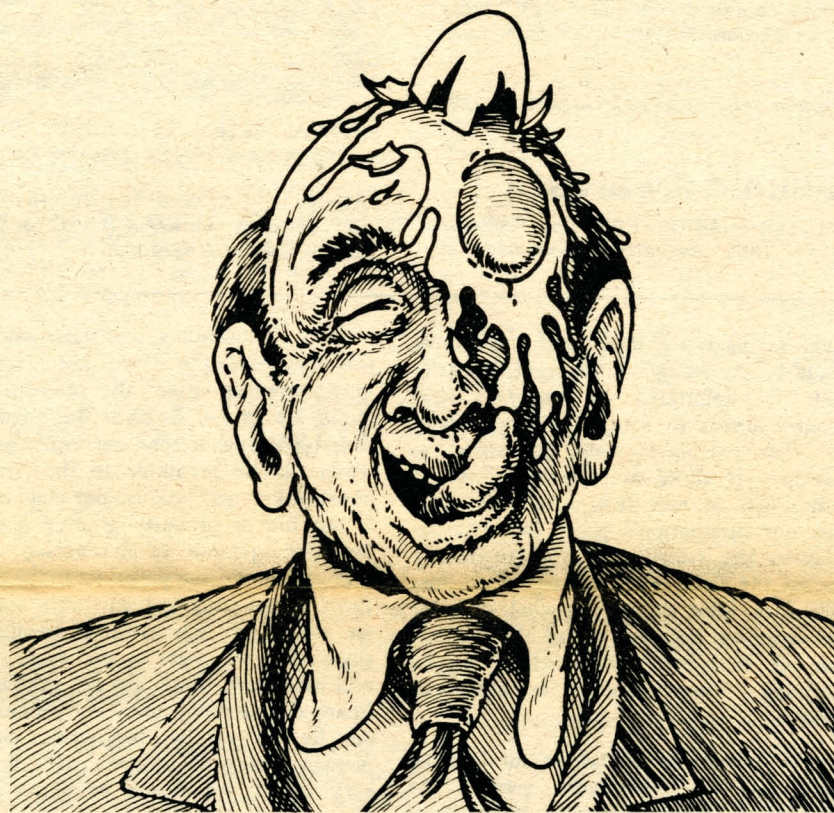
I don't mean genuine dignity: being truly conscious of one's worth *and* its limits, bearing oneself accordingly, and being honoured therefor — like Chaucer's Knight. The enemy is the shell or image of dignity, longed for by the Prioress: to be *holden* digne of reverence. To the dwellers among shadows, what you are considered matters more than what you are. And the less you are, the more weight you attach to good report. A civil, douce disease, apathetic Grundyish kind of weakness: next to which Pride is a splendid sin. And a malady mist incident to academics, meticulous about titles and orders of precedence. The collector of honours, awards, grants, scholarly fame for publications no one reads by choice, is a familiar ghost in our grove. So is the weak administrator, who instead of leading us stresses ceremony and ritual, the shadows of respect. He at least offends only by being tedious; but the teacher who stands on his dignity in the classroom — insists on respect, not invites it — offends against the light. His seeming opposite, who tries to escape false dignity by becoming the student's buddy and consoler (and winds up being the patsy), commits through cowardice the same sin in its inverted form. We who cannot distinguish our false semblance from our real face — how shall such paltry jugglers serve in the quest for truth?

The popular wisdom of the comic strip tries to persuade us that dignity goeth before a pratfall. In tragic life, God wot, it often goeth scot-free — and the world consents to share one man's delusion. (Consider Charles de Gaulle, an astonishing example of how far sheer confidence in your own image can take you.) For it is a cunning seducer. In the young, it commonly begins as arrogance, the conviction that they are ready for anything and can perform anything, beyond criticism: a perfectly natural error, and no doubt healthier to start with than a crippling humility. But as the years pass, this touchiness about criticism matures into a sober sense of injured merit. Dignity is felt most keenly when impaired — or in the vernacular when it's *threatened*. (Of all the sad refrains spread about by streetcar psychology, the saddest is "I feel threatened": for it is used to signify no actual menace by tigers, tyrants, or viruses, but by ghostly sappers undermining the wretched parapet of self.)

It's not hard to understand why this should be so. Academics are remarkable for the thinness of their generosity; the sense of merit injured in themselves goes hand in hand with a reluctance to recognize the genuine article in others. If you need corroboration, observe their behaviour at learned conferences such as this: a good paper is very seldom received with un-

## Enemies of Light

Michael Hornyansky looks at  
the seamy side of college life.



reserved approval, because that might somehow diminish the auditor: whereas faint damns and subtle cavils will show that he is nobody's dupe but a critic to be reckoned with. (Paradoxically, a bad paper is usually greeted with polite applause. Is this because no kudos will proceed from savaging a weak victim, or is there a kinder explanation?) "We needs must love the highest when we see it," said Guinevere, confessing she'd had trouble seeing it. Like her, we see and love the highest so long as it is a pious abstraction, or a poet safely dead or off campus. But let it assume the lip, eye, and brow of Arthur, or one of our colleagues, and we begin at once to cast doubts upon his ancestry.

Yet there is a curious exception to this habit — not a sudden fit of humility or kindness, so much as a deep credulity. In our crepuscular world, one image we are ready to recognize and do homage to without thinking twice is the Accredited Expert. Hence the second enemy on my list: expert-worship.

Not long ago, the confession "I'm no expert" would have been followed promptly by *but*, with an assertion: such as, "but I know what I like." Nowadays it usually ends in a shrug and a waiting — for the expert to appear, the oracle to speak. An attitude far worse than the Philistine's self-confidence. Expert-worship poisons democracy while seeming to serve, and poisons most other arenas as well, particularly Academe. Professionally critical of so much else, we are willingly duped

and disappointed by our readiness to swallow this.

As an exhibit, I quote Murray Ross, writing in *The Globe Magazine* last November:

To suggest that one man — the president — can decide on all matters within the university is absurd. How could a president trained as an economist decide what is to be taught in science, or in philosophy, or in music? Fortunately it is not feasible — and it is not possible: for most university Acts give authority in academic matters to professors.

(*Globe*, 14 Nov. 1970)

Modish and proper, notably in its deference to the profs; but in fact this pronouncement displays a misunderstanding of the whole academic mission. The second sentence is the key. Listen carefully to its echoes: atomic scientists humbly inexpert in political decisions; the Procurator of Judea thankfully concluding the affair was outside his jurisdiction. Like other worshippers of expertise, Ross confuses it with intelligence — if indeed he does not choose it *over* intelligence. And by so doing he washes his hands of his responsibilities, and instead of presiding allows the university (it might be any university: it happens to have been York) to lurch on juggernaut fashion, himself a passenger in the driver's seat.

The truth is, or ought to be, that "a president trained as an economist" or any-

thing else has, under his expert grasp of a specialty, a schooled intelligence; if he lacks this he has been badly educated (the word Ross does not use) and is a bad economist. His colleagues in science, philosophy, music have the same — or if not, they should be unloaded in favour of others who do. They can therefore make a reasonable case to him, why this or that should be taught, and he can judge that case in his capacity as an intelligent and reasonable man. If he took this approach, his university might grow as a healthy tree grows, instead of expanding like a fungus in mindless response to demands, pressures, and ambitions. (*Velut arbor aevo* is an excellent motto; I do not suggest that Toronto has lived up to it.) And he himself might hope to do his real job, namely to lead, by adjudicating reasonably among partisans who cannot see past their barricades. Instead he defers to the experts, and he abdicates. And failure slowly broadens down, from president to — dean, to departmental chairmen. A dean trained as a chemist clearly cannot evaluate a program in physics, let alone sociology, or assess the competence of a chairman in another "discipline" (happily, by installing the device of rotation he can pass the buck and incur no blame). A chairman expert in George Crabbe would hardly presume to challenge a colleague specializing in Wallace Stevens, let alone judge the competence of colleagues outside literature entirely — except in private mutters. Thus leadership melts away, and the abyss yawns. What rushes to fill it is the monstrous child of abdication, chief among the enemies of light: the committee. But I cannot expect more than a tolerant chuckle at that until we've had a look at its other parent.

You will have noticed my archaic assumption that a president ought to lead, and so should deans and chairmen after him, in their various fashions. The fact is they do not, and have not for so long that their very notion seems absurd. The reason for their failure (of which the worship of experts is one symptom) is I think a misunderstanding of power. Much of our world is infected with a myth about power, and a lust to acquire it — both of which flourish in shadows. We are preoccupied with power elites, establishments, magical corridors, manipulations, revolutions. Yet it is a daily irony that those who reach positions of power turn out to be powerless. Students press for years to be represented on a committee or board; once on, they find that this is not what they meant at all, and take off elsewhere. The academic climber crowns his ambition with an appointment as president, or dean, or whatever, and is baffled to find himself hamstrung. What has gone wrong? Mostly, it seems, the naive expectation (and nothing is harder to shake than the naivety of intelligent people) that the office confers the power. The truth is, the office confers nothing except possibility. What is lacking is not just a recognition (in the pious cliché) that power involves responsibility; or even that it requires work — though this may put off many aspirants, including many students. What's missing is will. A position of power, without courage, is an empty office. This is especially true among academics, whose dependence on the intestines seldom ventures farther than the awful daring of a Gut Reaction. Power was once *pouvoir*: but those who can not, *ceux qui ne peuvent pas*, prefer to forget this and put their trust in magic.

continued



# Board of Governors

At the March 9 Board of Governors meeting the Operational Services Committee reported that, despite the loss of \$4,000 revenue due to the storm and the Montreal City workers' strike, the Food Services Department expects to break even. The dining room is showing a slight loss; this matter will be discussed during re-negotiations with the Faculty Club.

Ashtrays and wall-mounted waste receptacles will be installed shortly on the fourth floor, which is being used as an experimental area for new methods for improving the cleanliness of the Hall Building. Extra staff will be used on cleaning the Building during day and evening sessions, offset by a reduction in the night staff.

The Development Fund for 1972, it was reported, received \$26,622 in payments and pledges during the past month. One hundred members of the Association of Alumni have volunteered to assist the University in its fund-raising efforts.

The Board approved the addition of another Evening student to the membership of University Council.

Dr. Smola announced that four new electronic carrels are now in use in the Science and Engineering Library. He also reported that staff Blue Cross coverage has been extended to include psychiatric services at no extra cost.

The Board approved the new policy on student aid (published in *Issues & Events* of February 11).

Professor James Whitelaw was named SGWU representative on the new CEGEP-University Liaison Committee set up by the Ministry of Education.

## Jobs

### Computer Center

I/O Clerk (Male)

To be in charge of computer tape library inventory. General helper in Computer Center.

For further information, Personnel at 879-4373.

## Graduate Awards

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. Research scholarships in

pure and applied science offered to overseas universities. Deadline: March 21.

CANADIAN - SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. Scholarships for studies and research in Scandinavia. Deadline: March 25.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. (Tenable in India) Deadline: March 31.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL. Commonwealth University interchange scheme for postgraduate university research workers holding research grants. Deadline: March 31.

CHEVRON STANDARD LTD. Graduate fellowship. (males only - geology, geophysics, petroleum engineering) Deadline: March 31.

CANADA CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING. Graduate fellowships in urban & regional affairs (for study outside of Canada) Deadline: March 31.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. Institute of Adv. Studies and the School of Gen. Studies: research scholarships (doctoral) Deadline: April 1972.

SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANTS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION. Business fellowships for grad. study in bus. admin. Deadline: April 1.

CAMBRIDGE U. CHURCHILL COLLEGE. Research studentships. Deadline: April 1.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Studentships & research grants. Deadline: April 1.

SAMUEL BRONFMAN FOUNDATION. Sea-gram business fellowship (Ph. D. or 2nd yr. M.B.A.) Deadline: April 10.

GOVERNMENT OF ITALY. Scholarships offered to Canadian students. Deadline: April 15.

RALSTON PURINA CO. Aids to education: food science graduate fellowships. Deadline: April 15.

CANADA DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE. Natural parks and outdoor recreation scholarships. Deadline: April 15.

CANADIAN OSTEOPATHIC EDUCATIONAL TRUST FUND. Canadian osteopathic scholarship. Deadline: April 15.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Sir Arthur Sims scholarship, for study in Great Britain. (1 year study required to apply) Deadline: April 16.

ALLIED JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES. Social work scholarship program. Deadline: April 30.

CANADA. DEPT. OF INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE. Design Canada scholarships. (Graduate & undergraduate: industrial design) Deadline: April 30.

HOCKEY CANADA. Scholarships. Deadline: April 30.

## Faculty Awards

QUEBEC DEPT. OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS. Coopération Franco-Québécoise. Postdoctoral research grants. Deadline: April 1.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Fellowships. Deadline: April 15.

The other face of power, the shining face, is Authority. But about this too there are so many misconceptions that I'd better start with a simple distinction. Strictly speaking, *power* is obeyed because it is based on the possibility of coercion: whereas *authority*, again strictly speaking, is obeyed because it implies the possibility of reasonable persuasion or demonstration. It follows that power doesn't really apply to our little world of the campus. The only coercive force here is the threat of dismissal: and by now this is so thoroughly hedged about, by cowardice among the top brass and by guarantees of due process, that its real sanction (by default) is rational authority, and an unjust dismissal occurs by and large only when the victim is a lousy press agent or unwilling to fight.

Authority, so understood, ought to be the animating principle of Academe. For it is close kin to the ideal to which we pay dutiful lip service under the name of academic excellence - and which I have so far been disguising with the metaphor of Light. Authority is that highest which we must love when we see it; and a deep hunger for it seems to come as standard equipment in the human being. But we can very easily avoid seeing it, and with false dignity at our elbow we will choose to do so: for light is pitiless, showing us to ourselves and to others as we are, not as we would be considered. And the powers of darkness offer us quick comfort and support. That person, they whisper, that leader whom we followed because he embodied judgment and wisdom, is actually an arrogant son-of-a-bitch, moved by the crassest ambition, and held up only by the power of his office. (The Arthur story repeated, as you see.) And by the same token an argument, which seemed to be wholly irresistible in the glare of noonday, is clarified by the friendly twilight - into one man's personal opinion, which moved us not by the force of reason but the only force there is in human affairs, the force of personality. Two particular enemies of light are at work here, and worth a swift glance: one is relativism, which says everything depends on where you stand; and the other is armchair psychiatry, which says the content of an opinion is insignificant compared to the motives behind it - motives we are all expert to diagnose. (It will be obvious to some of you, for example, that everything

I am saying is the direct and predictable result of my being middle-aged, sexually past it, embittered by rejection and dreams turned to vinegar. There's really no other reason to *hold* any views, is there?) If these are the rules of the game, and in fact they often are, why then our occupation's gone; for criticism becomes the assertion of one personality against the field, with no conclusion possible save what can be supplied by vote; and teaching becomes either the incubation of fledgling personalities, or the stamping of our likenesses on unformed minds.

And the leaders we choose, on our darkling plain, will be either zero people who threaten no one, or charismatic types whose *style* persuades us that they are the authority we dimly seek. Neither will satisfy us long, for neither delivers the goods. Accepting this as the regrettable but natural state of affairs, we hail as our saviour the arch-enemy of light, the committee. Here too is the shadow of a possible brightness. One might well expect a group of rational people to provide corporate leadership, and a distillation of several wisdoms. But experience soon overturns our hopes. Committees raise such a flap in recognizing Something Must Be Done that the time for doing it slips by. They ensure that all views are aired - and that what emerges is too often the quintessence of wind. Instead of sifting out the best they are subverted by compromise and majority votes, and manage only to assert corporate mediocrity. For the crucible of debate is damped down by exhaustion or hunger, so that what it forges is not gold but trumpety amalgam. The distilled wisdom of this year, or this week, is wholly transformed in the next heat. Small wonder that in popular myth, the committee is a mechanism which strives to design a horse but produces a camel. It is what we mean when we speak of a *council* of despair.

You will perceive that the committee is my cover name for policy-making by democratic vote. (Committees which share the work or furnish advice are a different matter, and not my target.) I doubt if there is much use in building a case against academic democracy. It is a fever, not a viewpoint, and must run its course. Those who see its idiocy - and a quick survey over the last two days persuades me that they are not all over 35, praise be

- need no convincing, and those who don't will find out the slow, hard way. Its basic premise that all academics are equal, which is held as self-evident in more departments than one, holds as much water as the preamble to the American constitution: and because our chief concern is not life or property or even happiness but the pursuit of excellence, it is a premise doubly inappropriate to the campus. Even if our stock-in-trade were expertise, we would be demonstrably unequal; but since what we ought to purvey is wisdom and judgment, which are not prerequisites in any degree programme nor yet conferred equally on all by experience, common prudence suggests that if a vote is necessary at all, we should be damn careful about who has the franchise.

To any young Turks among you - and even more, to any timid sultans who have cowered before the popular banners - I offer three obvious crunch points where democratic rule breaks down: hiring, curriculum, and firing. A committee charged with hiring is infected with predictable weaknesses but also, surprisingly, with a Utopian rigour: it demurs over the best applicants because they are not ideal, and finally settles for a left-over candidate who isn't even good. A curriculum committee falls victim to trendiness and whim, devising new courses of mind-blowing relevance and the vision of an ideal curriculum which another meeting will reverse. A committee responsible for firing is paralyzed by fear - the fear of each member that there but for the grace of hazard goes he, and the usual academic fear of casting the first stone, except in private gossip. (I speak here not of firing the obvious incompetent, though that's hard enough, but of unloading the mediocrity - which is damn near impossible. And yet this is what the pursuit of excellence must imply.) Defenders of the democratic faith tell me that a popular uprising is the only way to eject or prevent visible tyranny. It may be true, somewhere; yet I remain skeptical even on this point, for in my limited happy experience I've met very few certifiable academic tyrants - but a great many academic sheep.

Whither the English Department in the next decade? If I am to make one brief venture into prophecy, I would forecast a steady withering (if that is conceivable): the armies of darkness gaining strength, taking

special heart from relativism and dilute psychiatry and trendiness, until the quondam Department of English reaches its nirvana - a non-stop sensitivity group whose sole aims are *experience* and a full rich subcortical communication, relying mainly on those media where reflex reaction can be substituted for critical response.

I might end there. But as kind of *Nach-tisch*, I'd like to sum up with another simple-minded metaphor. The sacred grove, or academic woodlot, is populated chiefly by two species of bird. On the one side, Mother Careful's Chickens - a species of flightless rail, gray from birth; easily panicked, above all by sudden noises and other species; preserving a complex and subtle pecking order, yet given to huddling in flocks when nervous, or jostling each other off high branches when serene; and recognized in the field by a low intricate warble, which Peterson transliterates as "What my learned colleague is saying is of course nothing noo," or in some areas, "I should have thought that was going a bit *too far*". On the other side, the Callow Twit, notable for fragments of vellum and wool still adhering to its topknot (so that even when mature it seems young); apparently aggressive but in fact easily frightened into coverts; characterized by hypostasis of the critical apparatus (watch out below), a habit of spreading its tail, and an appetite for only one type of ambiguity. Its call note is a crude *yuk*, its song the phrase *I got it*, repeated thrice in a rising cadence and followed by a strange thumping noise (or in Peterson's account, a dull *Phd*). Other birds inhabit the garden, to be sure: among them the hairy nitpicker, the stoned tern, the lesser peawit, and the double-breasted chat. But the best place and time to enjoy them is later, at the nearest watering hole. And in case some of you are misled into wasting time by trying to categorize me - in vacant or in vengeful mood - I'll prevent you by confessing that I am, of course, no bird at all, but a wandering voice, crying in the wilderness.

The above is reprinted from an address given by Michael Hornyansky at Memorial University and which appeared in a recent number of the C.A.U.T. Bulletin.

Professor Hornyansky is a former chairman of English at Brock University.



## ***PART 1 - Job and garbage round-up***

## ***PART 2 - The beginnings of Quebec Indian cells***

## ***PART 3 - James Bay Questions***

# *The Beginner's Survival kit*

## **PART 1**

### **Possibilities: Garbage**

The Canadian Centre for Inland Waters (Environment Department) will employ about 40 students this summer in connection with an ecological study of Lake Ontario.

The Centre's director, J. Bruce, said the study requires university students of biology, chemistry, physics, engineering and a few economics and sociology students.

He said people with experience on boats, SCUBA diving qualifications or technical background in the above disciplines would be "very helpful".

Some jobs will be on boats and others will be in the Centre's laboratories.

In addition, 3 or 4 people will be hired as deckhands. Others will be hired as tour guides at the new buildings which will be open to school children and tourists.

Applicants must be between first and third year university. Mr. Bruce said to send a letter of application to the **Public Service Commission (MacKenzie Building, Adelaide St., Toronto)**, and a copy of the application to him, **Canadian Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ontario**.

(The *Christian Science Monitor* reported last week that NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration)



will be working in conjunction with the Canadian Centre, from above.)

### **Possibilities: Boating**

Great Lakes ships provide a summer job opportunity. One union vice president said they hired about 100 students in Montreal and Toronto last year to work on boats which could travel anywhere between Nova Scotia and the Lakehead.

Potential jobs for the novice "land-lubber" include deckhand, porter, and maybe fireman or oiler. Work is normally done in shifts.

The two major Canadian steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes are the Canadian Steamship Lines (CSL) and Upper Lakes. All of their crew is recruited from the Seafarers'

International Union (SIU) and the Canadian Maritime Union (CMU) respectively.

Applicants must join the union. Montrealers should apply at the **SIU (634 St. James W., 842-8161)**. There is no CMU office in Montreal, so anyone determined to work for Upper Lakes would do better in Toronto or Port Colburn, Ontario.

Students must pay initial membership of \$240, payable in installments of \$80 per month in addition to the regular \$10 per month dues. However, the salary, with overtime weekend pay, amounts to approximately \$500 a month plus vacation indemnity.

More information might be obtainable at the **Canadian Lake Carriers Association, (844-4484)**.

### **Possibilities: Big Boating**

Want to go to sea? If you are bored but free, or graduating, or just want to take a year off, it's possible if you're patient.

This doesn't apply to students seeking summer jobs because you would normally be expected to sign a contract which could make it impossible to return for classes in the fall, and even "jumping ship" (ie. leaving before the contract expires) is very difficult in foreign countries.

There are several possible ways of signing on a deep sea or ocean-going vessel. Approach the Montreal harbour shipping master who is responsible for "signing on" and "signing off" any individual from any ship in port. Ship captains requiring new crew, (because persons have taken sick or jumped ship or whatever), would contact the shipping master. Moreover, he has contacts with all other Canadian ports. **(Mr. Scantlebury, 283-5668)**.

Approach the consulate of the country on whose boats you want to sail. There is usually a person acting as a shipping agent and the ship captains would approach them for crew. Although the shipping master knows what's going on for all countries, he is only responsible for Commonwealth countries.

You could approach an individual company and sign a contract with a view to a career. Scandinavian or German shipping companies are probably the best bet. English boats are good, but there are hundreds of British seamen looking for work and they take priority. Be wary of ships under Panamanian,

continued



continued

Greek or Liberian flags. The working and living conditions are generally comparatively miserable, and, as the shipping master pointed out, Canadians on these boats are not legally protected and may well find themselves abandoned along with the rest of the crew somewhere in Africa when the owner sells the boat.

To get a feel for what is happening in the port you could frequent the seaman's mission at the harbour or, and I am serious, get drunk with AB's (able



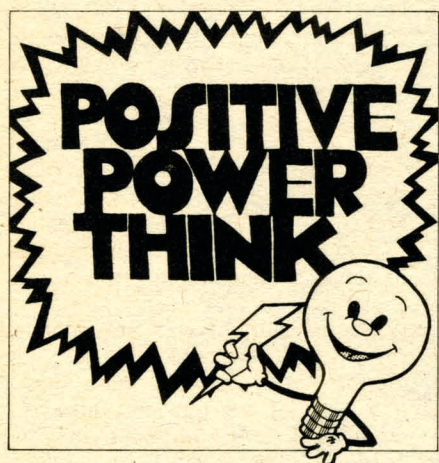
seaman) or mates in the surrounding bars. Incidentally, experience has shown me that it is usually not wise to mention being a student.

While New York or San Francisco might offer a greater volume of ship traffic, if you are caught hanging around looking to pay on without a work permit you will probably be deported. And getting a permit can take a long time.

### Possibilities: Mary

The Royal Bank will finance non-banking summer jobs for 50 university students in Montreal and 200 in Eastern Canada again this year. Funds will be granted to community agencies enabling them to employ students in projects which they could not otherwise afford and which the bank deems worthwhile.

A bank spokesman said those seeking work should approach street clinics, drop-in centres, Red Feather or virtually any type of social agency and have



them make feasible submissions to the bank. Students should not approach the bank directly.

Applicants must be university undergraduate students. There are no age, resident, language or citizenship requirements as far as the bank is concerned. The agencies will do the hiring. The bank will pay salaries directly to the employees.

Terms of employment are \$1.75 per hour for a 40-hour week for a maximum of 16 weeks, making \$1,120 for the summer. The spokesman said there would also be vacation indemnity of 4%.

For more information call Mr. Gould at Place Ville Marie, 874-2833.



Inside, a great Genie floats up to them in a cloud of smoke. "You will find two mysterious closets," says he. "The one on the right, you may open, but the left-hand one, open not! oh, open not!"

### Possibilities: Banking

None of the other banks have a similar program, and spokesmen were not expecting anything this year. However, the Royal and most of the other banks employ students as summer replacement for regular staff and for managerial training with a view to permanent positions upon graduation. Employment policies differ with each bank. Contact the personnel offices as soon as possible.

### Possibilities: James Bay

There will be at least 60 jobs and possibly more in the James Bay area this summer for engineering, biology, geology students and others in disciplines related to surveying and land exploration of various kinds, a provincial manpower spokesman said. Final manpower requirements had not yet been established because not all of the possible 14 contracts had been awarded.

The chance of getting unskilled work is negligible, due to laws which make the construction industry a closed shop.



Apply at the provincial manpower centre (1180 Bleury) or directly to the Manpower Department at Quebec as soon as possible. Despite the official February 15 deadline for all provincial summer employment, the department spokesman responsible for James Bay said he would set no deadline in this case.

### Information

For information or assistance concerning these or any previous "Possibilities" in *Issues and Events*, contact Don Worrall (879-4136).

## PART 2

### Uncrossing Wires

You can't always get what you want, but it helps to know what you want. And determining what Quebec's native people really want is the first job of Inut. Founded last weekend, the movement was conceived by a group of young Indians, Metis and Eskimos painfully aware that too many Canadians have either made ill-founded assumptions and generalizations about their wants and needs or disregarded them entirely. The group is determined that this won't happen with James Bay project.

In an interview this week, Andy Moar and Roberta Jamieson, two of Inut's founders, cited lack of communications as the first obstacle to be overcome. "A lot of people there (James Bay) are totally ignorant of what's going on, and our job will be to inform them," Andy said. "There was one attempt made by the corporation to inform people, where they distributed a report," he continued, "but it was written in the wrong dialect!" So the Indians burned the reports: an appropriate reaction, according to Roberta, because "the report was so technically oriented that it was ridiculous to go on with it."

The communications problem goes deeper than language, though. As Andy put it, "People come to the reserve for an hour and fly back to Montreal thinking they know all about it." "We don't think someone in Montreal can get information on the needs and wants of the people of Arctic Quebec directly - there has to be close contact," added Roberta.

How does the group plan to utilize its \$15,000 State Department communications grant to achieve good communications? By having as little top-heavy structure as possible. "Rather than having a structure working from the top down, we intend to work at the grass roots level," Roberta said.

### Joining Forces

The movement is divided into eight cells working throughout the province. An important part of their grass-roots philosophy is that non-status Indians, Metis and Eskimos as well as status Indians are involved, and there are no age limits. "We want a flexible constitution, if there is to be one," declared Roberta, "because you can get carried away with rigid structures and forget what you're after."

Informing the people and finding out their opinions will be the first tasks of each cell. Andy Moar outlined the process: "If the people up in James Bay are against the James Bay project, we'll communicate this to the others in other parts of the province and outside of the province, and we'll get together and James Bay Corporation will hear from us. Five Indians can run down to the parliament buildings and say they don't like the project, but we'd rather work as a unified group."

Although both Andy and Roberta were careful not to make assumptions about potential support in opposing the project, Andy, being from James Bay, was willing to say that as far as he knew, once people were informed about the project they were against it. "They might take a job with it because they need the money," he agreed, "but as soon as

they get a little information, they'd refuse it." And he's quite confident about stopping the whole thing. "I don't think James Bay will succeed. If the Indians are against it, we'll take steps to stop it. We're willing to go all the way to stop it," he said firmly.

So far, support looks promising. The two pointed out that this past weekend marked a milestone - the first time such a group had ever gotten together for a conference in Quebec. Furthermore, plans for a large demonstration at the Hydro-Quebec building in Montreal on March 25 are proceeding smoothly, with participants from all over the province.

### Conflict of Interest?

The group feels it has learned some lessons on how not to operate from the already existing Association of Indians of Quebec, especially in the area of communications. "There seems to be a lack of communications between the native people and the heads of the association," observed Andy. "They've got excuses - there's lack of funds, lack of personnel; but they've known it for well over five years, and no action is taking place: they're just sit-



ting there. They've started at the top with presidents and that sort of thing, and gone no farther. Sure, the chiefs in the organization are all fighting, but they're fighting for the little thing they've got going for themselves. They're forgetting about the people, and sweet money talks loud in the Indians of Quebec Association," he claimed.

But he is quick to stress that they're not condemning the association across the board. "What we mean to attack is the wheeler-dealer type of management. A lot of the chiefs and band members don't know what's going on in the association either. Oka has only one member in the association, yet its population is over one thousand and that member is supposed to represent Oka." Andy also felt that the association has turned a deaf ear on what Indian youth may have to say.

And apart from that, the association's choice of lawyer leaves questions in the minds of Inut. It seems that the lawyer representing the association works for the firm that represents the James Bay Corporation. "The ques-



tion is whether the Indians of Quebec find that they can trust such a lawyer," Andy warned.

## Beyond James Bay

Although the James Bay project has been an obvious catalyst both to public interest in native peoples and to the forming of this movement, Inuit's concerns range from education to squelching the rape of their handicrafts. Andy Moar outlined some general grievances with education: "Indian Affairs seems to think they can take one plan and apply it to all the Indians living in the province of Quebec. But the Indian child living in Fort George has different needs from the one in Caughnawaga."

He had harsh words for boarding schools. "Last year a fourteen-year-old girl was caught smoking, and you know what they did? They cut off her hair, and hair is extremely important to an Indian. If Westmounters don't send their children to Montreal East for school, why should an Indian up there send his child to La Tuque, which is three hundred miles away?"

But along with many other members of Inuit, Andy and Roberta are students

nations were given to us. We went and saw a lawyer and asked for an explanation.

"The hotel management said they don't want Indians there, but we had been supporting that bar for at least two years." They're hoping for justice when the case comes to court.

In the meantime, they're planning to establish their own hang-out in Montreal, "where we can feel a little bit at home and get together with native people." Another project is to set up a handicrafts shop in Montreal since "people here go up north and fill up their bush planes and come back here and sell it for 400% profit. We figure we should be getting the profits," Roberta maintained.

Inuit has more than enough reasons to keep busy in the near future. And Roberta Jamieson makes their determination clear: "We won't be sitting around waiting for the next hundred years!"

*Since negotiations between the Quebec government and Indian representatives are crucial to the James Bay development, a review of the Indians' legal interests might be useful. The following is reprinted from Vol. 3 No. 13 of Issues & Events, transcribed from a taped conversation with James O'Reilly.*

## Law and Indians

The land issue involves territorial rights and reserves. They want to establish reserves for those bands which don't have them, so they can be officially recognized as having authority over a given parcel of land. It was established in the 1770's, stemming from the Royal Proclamation of George III, that Quebec was to be governed by the English and would be considered English territory; the rest of the land, to the west and the north, with the exception of Hudson's Bay Company territory, was to be Indian territory. In order to settle in that Indian territory there had to be a surrender of Indian rights. From Ontario west to British Columbia, treaties were established which recognized these Indians rights; that is, surrenders were obtained and there was a cession by the Indians of all their right title and interest. They would give up a large portion of land, reserving a small tract to themselves. But the treaties of Eastern Canada were mostly treaties of alliance, treaties not to make war. They really didn't deal with property rights as such in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

## Who Owns Quebec?

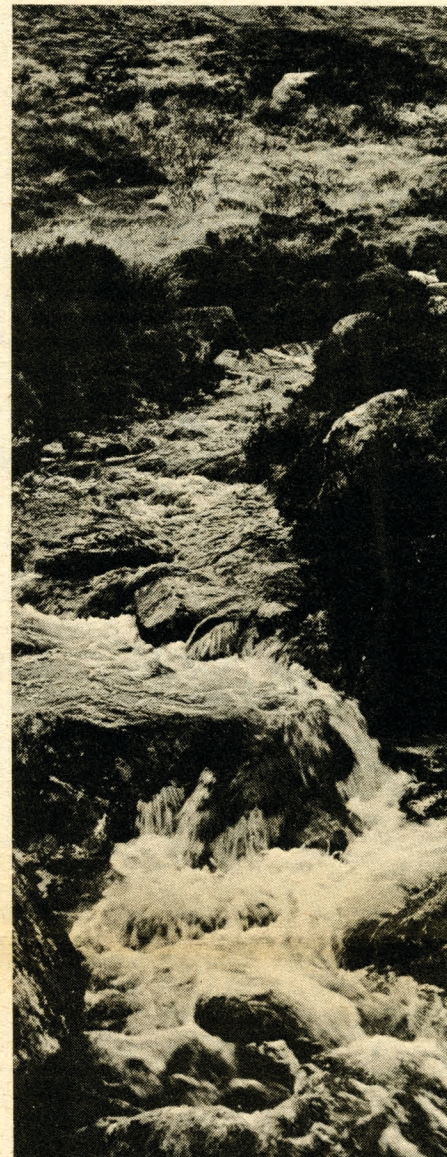
When Montreal capitulated in 1760, the Articles of Capitulation provided that the Indians would be maintained in the lands which they actually possessed at that time. That we interpret as at least an acknowledgement of the existence of Indian rights. Quebec at that time consisted of the land that was close to the St. Lawrence River and to the main arteries. The rest of the land, from a point just north of Seven Islands up to Hudson's Bay, was recognized as Indian territory.

When Hudson's Bay territory was ceded to the Crown, to become part of Canada, there was a provision that Indian rights would be dealt with in accordance with the equitable principles that had governed the dealings of the Crown with the aborigines, which has been interpreted to mean that they must obtain the surrender of these rights.

In the Extension Act of 1912, the federal and provincial governments agreed

that the province must obtain surrenders. So virtually all of Quebec, except for the small area considered Quebec in 1763, was recognized as Indian.

Most recent recognition came from the recent Dorion Commission, which was set up to investigate the integrity of Quebec's boundaries. The Report confirmed the 1912 Act. Technically there has to be a surrender of Indian interests in this land. The obligation still exists, and therefore the Indians still have territorial interests in the province of Quebec.



## Negotiations

The James Bay development will be in part of this '1912' area. The federal government has stated that they have every reason to believe that the province will fulfill this obligation before it actually moves physically.

The soundness of the Dorion Report and other briefs was recognized by the provincial government. As a follow-up, the government decided to negotiate. A group was set up by the Quebec government and by the Indians to negotiate all Indian claims in the province. The federal government also participates because legally they'll have to approve any agreement that's made. Now they're closer to an agreement than they've ever been. Discussions are actively under way.

They are not technically absolute owners of the land insofar as preventing anyone else from coming on the land. They have an interest in the land, but that interest can be extinguished at any time by the federal government by legislation, for instance. And they can't go against the provincial government; they can only go to the federal government to try to get it to stop the provincial government. Ultimately their recourse is a monetary recourse. The Indians are claiming five billion dollars. But it doesn't have to be only money. They can get payment in terms of land, particular privileges, etc.

# PART 3

## James Bay: Referendum?

Should there be a referendum on the the James Bay Development Project? "I don't think so," replied a spokesman for Premier Bourassa; "as far as I know the project is well under way, we have the financing, and at the same time it will bring profit".

But profit might not be the only by-product of the proposed \$6 billion program which, in addition to meeting the power shortage predicted for the province by 1978, is intended to build roads, towns and airports exploit mineral and oil resources and generate tourism.

While construction has already begun on the roads and one Manpower Department official expects as many as 14 new contracts by the summer, there are a lot of people asking questions which they believe the government should have answered before launching the venture.

The Indians who live in the area are worried that damming five rivers may destroy the wildlife and the land and hence their way of life. Some ecologists are talking of even wider side effects. And at least one economist thinks the public should be given more than the tidbits of information it has received, if only because she has some doubts about the efficiency of the project and the possible long term effects on the economy.

## Bourassa Questioned

We posed some of these questions to Bourassa's official. However, he was reluctant to answer many of the questions and insisted that we discuss the whole affair with people at the James Bay Development Corporation which has been allotted \$100 million by the government to coordinate the entire operation.

Mr. Gauthier, Director of Information Services for the Corporation, said the first benefit of the project is provision of electricity. He explained that as the population increases and incomes rise, the demand for electricity increases. He said Hydro-Quebec (a company which he said had invested \$700 million in the project and was to be responsible for marketing the hydro power) predicts a shortage of electricity around 1978.

Also, if they can develop mines and certain types of industry to transform whatever kinds of minerals they might find, this would create an estimated 20,000 direct and possibly 125,000 indirect jobs, he claimed.

While the project was not intended to sell hydro power to places outside the province, he said there might be a surplus of energy over Quebec's requirements in which case they would consider selling it.

## How about the Indians?

Asked what the Indians thought of the project Mr Gauthier said: "we don't know too much yet because it has been difficult. They are not well informed. We tried to go to them directly, but the Quebec Association of Indians would like us to go to the association. So it has been a bit difficult to establish proper contact. We tried but... well, like the other day they burned the report (That report, one Indian said, was written in the wrong dialect and "too technical".)

"I believe that not only will the project not upset their way of life for those

continued



at the Native North American Studies Institute in Montreal and are preparing for the future. "Don't expect the institute to always go begging at a university for class space or money. I'm sure they're planning to see an Indian CEGEP or an Indian university where Indian people will be respected on campus," he predicted.

## A Local Incident

Apparently schools aren't the only institutions where respect is lacking. Andy recalled an experience which shocked even him and his friends, who are no strangers to abuse. "Last fall four of us went to a so-called establishment in Montreal, not far from here. The cops came and took one of the girls out and put her in jail. At the same time they were taking her out, fourteen more Indians walked in. They sat down, ordered their beer and the police came in and kicked them out before they had time to drink it. We asked for explanations from the police and no explana-



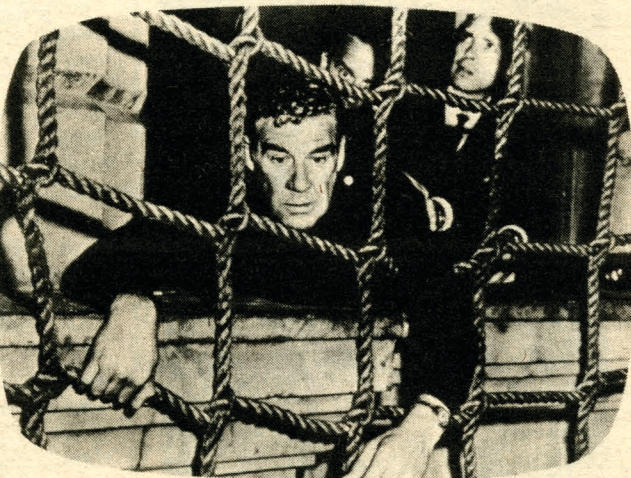
adolph smith

# proto- types

## Why don't those people at universities do more about pollution!

In order to get some perspective about the situation we can make an analogy between the present universities and what could have taken place at the court of Charlemagne in 800 A.D. (Story partially borrowed from Jacques Vallee). Suppose that a fleet of bombing planes appeared over France at the time. Charlemagne hears of the strange event and appoints a committee to find out what is happening. They include: (a) a scholar in old Greek manuscripts, (b) the Palace Astrologer, (c) the Archbishop of Paris, (d) the Chief of the Royal Cavalry, and (e) the Court Jester.

Since these men are all specialists, having earned the medieval equivalent of



"No wonder the damn flies are getting in!"

academic credentials in their fields, they "wisely" refrain from using common sense and confine their thoughts to their specialty. (a) The scholar in Greek manuscripts deduces that since there is no mention of flying machines in his books, they can't exist and all the happenings are just fragments of a hysteric imagination. He also explains the widespread occurrence of the reports as a case of jumping on the "flying machine" band-

wagon. (b) The Palace Astrologer says that the skies have presented a good omen and promptly gets a raise from the Emperor for being such a good astrologer. (c) The Archbishop of Paris says that the "flying crosses" are just a heathenistic trick. (d) The report of the Chief of Cavalry points out that since there is no mention of horses, bows, and arrows, there is nothing to fear. (e) The Court Jester quips that there are enough pretty girls in France so that one should not be looking at the sky anyway.

It is only a short step to draw an analogy between this hypothetical situation and the reaction of academic science to the pollution problem. Just as society is fragmented into a myriad of races, languages, social classes, etc. so too are the scientists fragmented into a myriad of specialties. When environmental problems are mentioned, academic scientists tend to view the problems from the viewpoint of their specialty. But specialization is often

the cause of pollution in the first place.

So how are the universities going to help people? This is the dilemma. After all, the reason that the taxpayers give money for academic science is that they expect something in return; knowledge to keep them in better health, make things better, raise better children, etc. A Russian scientist once called basic research "private playing at the public expense".

What the court of Charlemagne could have used was a good interdisciplinarian, and that is the type of program the university needs nowadays. During the last few decades, there has emerged a body of knowledge which includes operations research, decision making, natural and social sciences, and engineering. Some of the best science ever done was "science for the people". Louis Pasteur was constantly working on problems for the silkworm industry and the beer brewers. His work was both of fundamental and of immediate relevancy at the same time. There are some rays of hope at Sir George. Prof. Fred Knelman and his co-workers in the Humanities of Science department are at this moment trying to start an environmental studies program composed of people from many departments. The Biology department is concerned with poisons in the streams and lakes of Quebec. As we become more flexible at Sir George, we will be better able to deal with the environmental problems. Next: Why don't the people in government do more about the pollution problem? Prototypes welcomes comments.

## Letters

I have never addressed a letter to any of the university publications before, despite the fact that I am now in the final month of my final year, after four years in the day division and one in the evening. I suppose there are all sorts of different motives writing letters to editors; one might wish to change things, voice one's views, see one's thoughts in print, or just cry out in frustration. Perhaps my letter fits all, but more so the latter.

I am writing this in the library, and have before me a copy of *Ethics and Education* by R.S. Peters, on loan from our library. It's happened to me before and now it's happened again - I've found 37 pages ripped from the text. This "ripper-outer", whoever he or she may be has chapter 3, entitled "Equality", part of chapter 4, "Worthwhile Activities," but has at least left me chapter 5, "The Consideration of Interests." Use them well. Hope you pass your course!

I really don't know who this letter is addressed to. You who don't "rip-off," won't. You who do, will probably continue so, and you probably aren't reading this letter anyway.

Is that what university is about? I find things still as weird as when I came here 5 years ago, maybe more so now. Perhaps that's the way it is, but at least I know whose side I'm on now.

Russell Chapman  
Arts IV

## Correction

The corrected version of Table II in Calvin Potter's article on university financing in last week's Issues & Events.

TABLE II  
Non-Transferable Operating Costs Per Full-Time Student Absorbed by Provincial Treasury, 1970-1971  
(Source: DIGES, Les Universités du Québec; June 2, 1970 and Mr. Saint-Pierre's estimate of fiscal transfer)

University	Authorized Operating Expenditure	Federal Fiscal Transfer	Student Fees and other Income	Total	Absorbed by Provincial Treasury
Laval	\$3,180	\$1,870	\$670	\$2,540	\$640
Montréal (including Hautes Etudes Commerciales & Polytechnique)	3,127	1,870	677	2,547	\$680
Sherbrooke	3,120	1,870	695	2,565	565
Québec	3,430	1,870	518	2,388	1,042
Bishop's	2,275	1,870	617	2,487	- 212
McGill	2,600	1,870	725	2,595	5
SGWU	2,320	1,870	920	2,790	- 470

continued

who want to carry on that way of life, but it will give others the opportunity to choose another way of life. We are against ghettos; if we don't let anybody do anything on this territory, it's a ghetto. They don't have any alternative on their territory, and if they come down to Montreal they will not have any hunting and they are not living their way of life."

He said "I don't take them seriously" when they say they could not retain their present way of life.

"Listen, this territory is 133,000 square miles. It's twice the size of England. In England there is a population of over 50 million people. In that Quebec territory there are 5000 Indians. Would you seriously tell me that it's not possible for us to develop our natural resources for the good sake of the whole of the province with the 5000 Indians living the way they want to live."

## Ecology

Dr. John Spence, a McGill ecologist who has studied the effects of dams in France, Russia and Czechoslovakia, said that was "nonsense; when you have fluctuating water levels in these dams, quite apart from anything else, you wipe out all the shoreline vegetation and every important animal eventually depends on the shoreline vegetation. There is no way the Indians can maintain their way

of life with that scheme.

"From my international experience, it is quite clear that you've got to study your system for at least two years. They spent one summer, not doing any field work. I really think they don't understand the problem at all. They just have no concept of the magnitude of task involved."

## Funny Report

Dr. Spence, who has prepared an independent study from available literature and from discussions with Indians of the area, was highly critical of the federal-provincial study. He said there was a lack of integration, or

exchange of data between scientists studying the various aspects of the James Bay environment.

"These guys should have been making as accurate measurements as they could but nobody seems to have bothered. The report states nothing except vague statements - 'the experts think there will be no serious impact' - this sort of thing. The experts... have never studied a dam in their lives. Just reading their report would show that it is inadequate, because at no stage, in either the first draft or the working papers, is there anything that could be called scientific documentation."

He alleged that certain "interesting



memos" contained in the working papers were significantly omitted from the final report. For example, the fact that "the beaver is reckoned to be the best

quality beaver in the world" was not mentioned. He said that proper animal management through the Cree Indians could provide a lucrative business. Also, a claim by the Bedford Institute of Oceanography that the James Bay development might cause dangerous climatological effects was ignored. That claim had some hard scientific fact behind it, but "the Corporation is ignoring it... without any basis whatsoever to say it will not be significant."

Mr. Gauthier maintains the federal-provincial committee had studied the problems and made some recommendations. While the committee had finished its work, the environmental studies would continue as the development progressed. "Whenever a problem comes up in the field, immediately, the solutions will be found."

Spence charged that the Corporation was "blowing this up as an opportunity for a huge natural laboratory". He warned, however, that "if you want a natural laboratory to study the impact of man on ecosystems, you've got to know what the system was before you disturb it. Well they are disturbing it before we ever know. So there is going to be no huge natural laboratory. The more I hear about it the more I think it's a big cover - over job."

Next week: The economics.

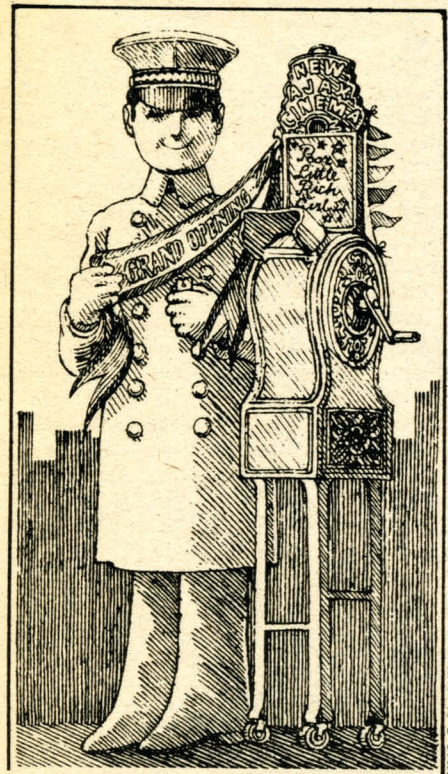




## Munden comes with best of

A cinema students film festival will be held at Sir George this Saturday and Sunday.

The best of more than 120 films will be presented; these have been made by students of three small production classes in the art of filmmaking and animation, and as optional assignments for the large film aesthetics and film history courses. Included will be the pre-



mière of "Munden Barnes of Tibbets Hill" (the first SGWU-financed student film), documenting the rise and fall of the Eastern Townships through the eyes of a man who has seen it all.

Admission is free and the public is invited. The festival starts at 8:30 p.m. in room 110 of the Hall Building, de Maisonneuve at Bishop. Principal John O'Brien will open the show March 18, and the program will be repeated March 19.

550 students from all faculties are enrol-

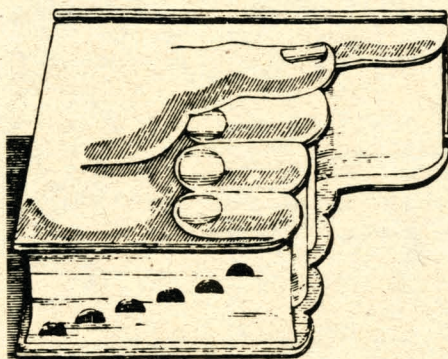
led in one or more cinema courses at Sir George. They have financed most of the films themselves, spending between \$10 and \$500. The films are said to be of particular interest in revealing student concerns with society.

## Out of sight books

"Did you ever wonder why all those periodicals were in the shoeshop?" asked Margaret Kvetan, head of the library's circulation department.

With so many things to wonder about these days, the Vatican archives were the closest we could get our wonderment scale to register in replying positively to the young librarian's question. But without waiting for an answer she surged ahead.

It appears that at the end of last summer the main library moved some 56,000 volumes into a closed storage area in the Shuchat Building. This involved 8,700 back issues of periodicals and 47,000 volumes of superseded editions, books no longer in active circulation and sets of old reference material.



Although students and faculty do not have direct access to the storage area, Miss Kvetan explained that all these items can be borrowed.

The green request card, with an indication that the item is in storage, will do the trick. These should be left at the circulation desk of the main library only; items requested from storage are usually available at 4 p.m. the following day.

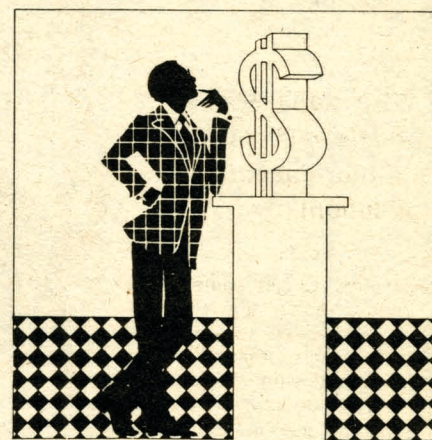
### THE NEW YORK TIMES, FEBRUARY 21 Symposium Notes Erosion in University Intellectual Standards

Dr. John Searle, a University of California philosopher, said the traditional liberal education "had run out of gas and educational soup kitchens are moving into the vacuum." Scholars, he asserted, are not producing an acceptable theory of education, partly because of a "failure of nerve."

*While you're dusting, doc, get us an egg salad but go easy on the mayo (burp).*

If you can't find the item you want in the stacks, it is either in use or in storage. Information on periodicals in storage is available from the circulation assistant in the current periodicals room. Lists of monographs (library word for books) in storage are available on each floor of the stacks and at the information desk near the card catalogue.

The move to storage became inevitable when the library, which adds 30,000 books to the collection each year, ran out of stack space. A 1970 survey showed that 25% of the collection had never been used.



Fellowships are open to those intending to pursue full-time graduate studies at Sir George. The holder pays regular tuition; he or she will be known as a Sir George Williams University Fellow.

The application form is available from departmental graduate program directors, or from the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies (879-4002).

Application should be made before April 15, addressed to the Dean of Graduate Studies.

## Well-heeled fellows

The Board of Governors and the Alumni Association of Sir George Williams University have established a number of graduate fellowships of \$2,000 to \$3,500 for a 12-month period of study.

## Where are they now?



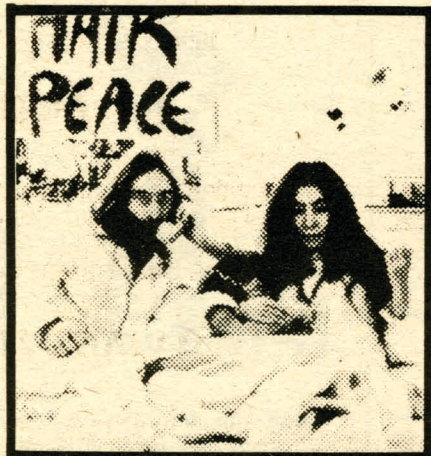
On the question of the world's end as on other questions pertaining to her life, Mia Farrow Previn seeks the soothing advice of her pumpkin confessor. "I used to have regular weekly meetings with an artichoke," Miss Farrow told Issues & Events, "but that became expensive and...you know...there's only so much you can learn about yourself from any artichoke." The pumpkin, whose 7,000 holy names all rhyme with "gargle," maintains a compassionate silence and an encouraging smile for indefinite lengths of time. At latest report, he has moved in with Miss Farrow for good. "I can tell he feels at home," she said, "he's gone all mushy."



# SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

2001 REVOLUTIONS PER ELECTRIC FAMILY. Peacing it up in the nation's finer hotels may be cool for John and Yoko, but Keir Dullea would rather soar in the psychedelic blockbuster of all time. Different strokes for different folks next weekend at the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.



## friday 17

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Paintings by Guido Molinari, through March 21.  
GALLERY II: Drawings by Joe Kashetsky, last day.  
ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.  
E.S.A.: "Lord of the Flies" at 8 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.  
SIR GEORGE STUDENT MOVEMENT: Meeting at 3:30 p.m. in H-415.  
GERMAN DEPARTMENT: Movie "Andreas Schlüter" at 8:30 p.m. in H-420.  
ALUMNI ART GALLERY: Exhibition of paintings, sculpture and mixed media by Ari and Jacky Wloski at 1476 Crescent St., through March 24.

## saturday 18

SIR GEORGE HELLENIC SOCIETY: Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-620.  
CINEMA SECTION: Cinema students' film festival at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; free (program repeated tomorrow).

## sunday 19

CINEMA SECTION: See Saturday.  
EDUCATION: Dr. Orville Johnson on "Learning Disabilities and the Young Child" on cable TV's channel 9 at 4 p.m.

## monday 20

SIR GEORGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION: Meeting at 5 p.m. in H-417.  
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT: "Henry V," with Laurence Olivier and Robert Newton, at 3:30 p.m. in H-635; 50¢.

## tuesday 21

HUMANITIES OF SCIENCE: Wisconsin U ecologist Hugh Iltis leads panel discussion on "Green dollars or green spaces" at 8:30 p.m. in H-110.  
SIR GEORGE STUDENT MOVEMENT: Meeting 2:30 - 4 p.m. in H-913.  
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON STUDENT LIFE: Special meeting at 5 p.m. in H-769 to discuss how SA trustees report will affect UCSL (more student representation, communications board, some club jurisdiction).

## thursday 23

SIR GEORGE STUDENT MOVEMENT: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-627.  
HISTORY CLUB: Guest speaker H.H. Rowen on "The revolution that wasn't: the coup d'état of Prince William II in Holland, 1650" at 4 p.m. in H-613.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Cat and the Canary" (Paul Leni, 1927) (silent with English titles), with Laura Laplante, Creighton Hale and Gertrude Astor at 7 p.m.; "The Day the Earth Stood Still" (Robert Wise, 1951), with Michael Rennie and Patricia Neal at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).  
WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Undergraduate students exhibition, through April 11.  
GALLERY II: Art education section classroom techniques exhibition, through April 8.

## friday 24

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.  
STUDENT TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION: Meeting at 8:15 p.m. in H-520.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Svengali" (Archie Mayo, 1931) with John Barrymore and Marian Marsh at 7 p.m.; "The Walking Dead" (Michael Curtiz, 1936) with Boris Karloff, Marguerite Churchill and Ricardo Cortez at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).  
HUMANIST SOCIETY: Dr. George Campbell, chemistry department, on "Chemical Control of Mood and Behaviour" at 8:30 p.m. in H-420.  
SIR GEORGE STUDENT MOVEMENT: Meeting at 3:30 p.m. in H-415.  
POLITICAL SCIENCE & SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY: Prof. Aristide Zolberg, University of Chicago, speaks on "Moments of madness: The utopian tradition in French politics" at 2:30 p.m. in H-820.

## saturday 25

MENSA: Meeting 1 - 5 p.m. in H-415.  
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "2001" (Stanley Kubrick, 1968), with Keir Dullea, Gary Lockwood and William Sylvester at 6 and 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

## sunday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Breathing Together: Revolution of the Electric Family" (Morly Markson) (French sub-titles), with Allan Ginsberg, Buckminster Fuller, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Fred Hampton, John St. Clair, William Kunstler, Don Knox, Claes Oldenburg, John Lennon, Yoko Ono and Timothy Leary at 7 and 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

## notices

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION: All types needed to rent visiting faculty July-August; contact Georgie at 879-2885.

MUSIC .034: No audition prerequisite for this course; registration by permission of the department.

### Friday, March 31

The University will be closed.  
The Libraries will be closed.

### Saturday, April 1

The Libraries will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### Sunday, April 2

The Libraries will be closed.

### Monday, April 3

There will be no Day Division classes and the University will be closed until 5 p.m.  
Evening Division classes will be held.  
The Libraries will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

NOTE: Study rooms H-431, H-437 and H-1227 will be open on Saturday, April 1 and Monday, April 3 only during the same hours that the Libraries are open.

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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